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SEAL AND GENERAL STYLE OF OUR

in the several actions brought by us, and in

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THE ALL-INFRINGEMENTS OF OUR

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to a chance of securing a lovely set of DIA-

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Storage deeded real estate to be examined and

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testacy, or by any other means, and the same

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same, and the same were not paid and fully incorporated in this contract, the loss

involved in the annexed conditions, and not otherwise.

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SUITS

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UFACTURERS OF

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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XIX.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1887.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE QUEEN TALKS And Puts All the Blame Upon the Missionaries.

QUEEN KAPIOLANI IN NEW YORK CITY. She Spans Upon The Constitution Correspondent and Shrugs Her Shapely Shoulders At Him.

NEW YORK, July 11.—[Special.]—Queen Kapiolani reached New York to-day on the steamship SERVIA. THE CONSTITUTION correspondent asked the queen, while she was on the steamship, when she had heard the news of the revolution in her little Hawaiian kingdom. She replied, with trembling lips and tearbedimmed eyes:

"I am very tired now. I heard the bad news from Minister Carter this morning when he came aboard the SERVIA. I have nothing to say at present, but if you will come to my hotel, I will be pleased to speak, or Colonel Bird will speak for me."

The revenue cutter GRANT, which had been anchored off Stapleton all night awaiting the vessel's arrival, went alongside after Health Officer Smith's assistant had issued the clear bill of health. There were on board the GRANT to receive the royal party Collector Magone and Deputy Surveyor Whalen, Seville A. Brown, chief clerk of the state department, who was sent to receive the queen by Secretary Bayard; Consul-General Allen and the Hawaiian minister, H. A. P. Carter. After the gang plank of the SERVIA was lowered to the deck of the GRANT, the queen, escorted by General J. O. Dominis; Princess Lilikohauiki; escorted by General C. P. Sanka, and Colonel J. P. Boyd and four servants, were taken on board.

The revenue cutter's head was then pointed up the bay. Just as the stern cleared the big prow of the SERVIA, a cannon salute was fired from the GRANT's deck. The flags of the SERVIA were dipped three times in response. When abreast of Robbins' Reef lighthouse the Hawaiian flag was hoisted to the foremast head of the revenue cutter, while to the mizzen gaff the colors of the secretary of state were elevated. A great crowd gathered on the battery sea wall, in hope of seeing the queen landed there, but they were disappointed, as the GRANT continued up North river, turning and anchoring when about opposite the custom house.

There are others missing and undoubtedly drowned, but as some of the people of the crew were lost to the water, it is impossible to ascertain exactly how many.

Descriptions of the accident and the circumstances of the rescues are told alike by the crew and passengers of the DEAN and those of the sloop CHRISTINA, which was sailing almost in company with the Mystery. The Mystery was rounding the point of the bar into YANKEE channel, well to go astern a depth of forty-four feet in water, when her bow struck the reef work of the colored sailor, Robinson. They were the women and children brought ashore by the tug, EDITH DEAN, Captain CARPENTER.

The queen was stationed under the quarter deck awning on the journey up, and when she arose to step in the steam launch of the GRANT, which was to take her ashore at the foot of West Third street, she found a large, dark, gloomy gun of the United States warship MINNEAPOLIS, moored to the pier, belched forth in praise. The survivors and others of the crew who were waiting to be taken on board were driven to the Victoria hotel. The weather was fair and an exciting fitting set of black satin handkerchiefs with yellow trimmings at the collar and wrists and waist. In her hand she carried a large fan representing a palm leaf. The princess was dressed in black silk, trimmed quite plainly. Upon reaching the Victoria they were ushered into a room where a large number of ladies were gathered during their last visit. After lunch the members of the royal party, to their parlors, and entered into discussion on their future plans. The queen expressed her wish to return home as soon as possible, consistent with the health of the others of her suite. After a half hour's debate, it was decided to stop only a day or two at longest in New York.

After lunch the queen presented a smiling appearance and seemed to be much refreshed. In one of the saloons she sat down and smoked a cigarette, which she enjoyed immensely. She was in England just one month, reaching there on June 2 and leaving on July 2. She was received with distinction wherever she went and was particularly impressed with the kindness of the princess of Wales. Regarding the trials of the Hawaiian king, she said she had disregarded the opinion and said that she put little if any faith in the reports so far received. Of course this morning she was startled when Minister Carter informed her of the Asiatic reports, but later on the more deliberate conclusion was that there was more smoke than fire as the news all emanates from one source, the missionary party, which is at the root of all the evil in the kingdom.

ORDERED TO HONOLULU.

United States War Ships Repairing to Hawaii.

SAFETY, July 11.—Orders have been received here showing that the United States Pacific squadron has been ordered to rendezvous at Honolulu. This squadron includes the AIR, four gunboats, the CAIRO, four gunboats, eight ships at Panama, and the flagship, VANDALIA, eight guns, which has already sailed from Peru. The IROQUOIS has been ordered for repairs before sailing. The Asiatic squadron, consisting of six men-of-war, will also be ordered to Honolulu if needed.

GOSSEL OF THE FEDERAL CAPITAL.

The Postal Clerks—The President and Mrs. Cleveland Go on a Trip.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Postmaster General Vining has written a letter to a clerk in the sixth division, who inquired if a convention of postal clerks in that division would meet the approval of the department. General Vining says he feels bound to state that in his judgment a convention is worse than useless and unnecessary. He says there is no occasion for it, and that it is forbidden by sound principles.

The president, Mrs. Cleveland and Colonel Lamont left here at 11:30 this morning for Holland Patent, N. Y.

The President Sustained.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The supreme court of the District of Columbia, sitting in general term, today sustained the denunciation of the government and granted a writ of certiorari in the case of the United States against John N. Oliver, justice of the peace, who resisted the right of the president to remove him, and claimed that he could be displaced only by the district supreme court, an opinion delivered by Chief Justice Bingham, held that the power to remove the president, down to the organic act of court, passed in March, 1863, and that this act did not take away the president's power of removal, but merely conferred upon the court concurrent power of removal with the president alone.

Yesterdays a dozen men, including the pilot, were on board the steamer, and when their articles disappeared, they were all removed. Jewelry, clothing and other articles disappeared, and when their owners, after ascertaining that the vessel would not go to port at once, went to their rooms to see the property, they found the men and children being handled together in the cabin. Indescribable confusion and excitement prevailed, but the efforts of a few men succeeded in restoring partial calmness, and the work of launching the boats was commenced. Most of the men managed to get their clothes on, but women and children were too excited to dress themselves, and when they were taken from the steamer, nearly all were only half-clad. It was while this scene was being enacted that the pilfering of the passengers' baggage took place. The men who had been ashore were torn or cleft open, and any goods of value were removed. 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THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION

(Circulation over 110,000) is mailed, postage paid, for \$1.25 a year, or for \$1.00 in clubs of five or more. Address all letters to

THE CONSTITUTION,

Atlanta, Georgia.

#2 J. J. Flynn, General Eastern Agent, 23 Park Row, New York City.

ATLANTA, GA., JULY 12, 1887.

An Experiment in Journalism.

Occasionally, in a city where one good newspaper is doing fairly well, the cry of "monopoly" is raised, and an effort is made to establish a competition. To give the new enterprise popularity, a big stock company is generally organized, with a great flourish of trumpets.

The Jacksonville, Florida, Times-Union, which is now wrestling with a new competitor, tells a little story of a nature well calculated to frighten off the amateurs who feel like trying their hand at running a newspaper. Our contemporary says that towards the end of 1871, sundry citizens of New Orleans became dissatisfied with their newspapers.

Accordingly they organized a large stock company composed of 240 of the most prominent business men. They purchased the Picayune for \$100,000, imported an editor, and put a good deal of money in bank for running expenses. The public did not respond very heartily, and the imported editor finding himself in a new and ungenial field, soon resigned. The stockholders grew tired of paying assessments, and soon came to the conclusion that a newspaper could not be run by a town meeting.

Last week the deaths in the city numbered 1,276, the largest mortality for the first week in July known for seven years. Of these deaths 834 were in tenement houses, and 781, or ninety-four per cent, of these were children under the age of five.

As New York grows larger and suffers still more from the evils of an over-crowded population, the percentage of mortality may be expected to increase in the hot season.

After looking upon this picture one must be altogether unreasonable if he frets and worries over the weather dealt out to us in this part of the country.

The New York World is of the opinion that Mr. Cleveland should have gone to St. Louis. If the president had gone, the world would have been of a different opinion.

Pleasant for the Grand Old Man.

It may be doubted whether Mr. Gladstone in a recent speech overstated the case when he said that the whole civilized world in its literature favored the cause of Ireland.

The events of the past few days have naturally given Mr. Gladstone and the home rulers just cause to feel encouraged. The defeat of Mathews, the home secretary, in his defense of the action of the police in arresting a girl of good character for being on the streets at night, was an unexpected rebuke to the government. Then the Gladstonian gains in the elections in Lincolnshire, North Paddington and Coventry were equally unexpected.

Perhaps the tide is turning. The friends of Gladstone and Parnell take this view of it, and it must be admitted that they have some grounds to go upon. In the elections of last year the masses had not had time to digest the great issue sprung upon them. They yielded to the influence of their traditions and prejudices, and allowed themselves to be led by the tories. Since that time the question of home rule has been persistently agitated, and the people are better prepared to make up their minds. The average Englishman is beginning to see that the principle of local self-government involved in it is of just as much importance to him as it is to the Irish. Nor has outside public sentiment been altogether without effect. The literature of the civilized world, as Mr. Gladstone puts it, is a tremendous power, and England cannot ignore it.

The tone of tory comment upon the situation betrays an irritable uneasiness that adds to the reviving confidence of the home rulers. The belief is growing that the days of the present administration are numbered, and that the grand old man is destined to see the triumph of his cause and his own vindication.

The Philadelphia clams walk on their hind legs. It seems that there are clams of this variety in every city but Atlanta.

A Practical View.

About a month ago a consul of the United States, who is stationed in Canada, made an interesting report to the state department on the operations of the interstate commerce bill, as they affect the trade of the United States with Canada. He gave numerous instances in which large orders from Canadian merchants for goods manufactured in the United States had been cancelled because of the increased rates of through freight imposed by the interstate act.

Another bit of significant testimony has recently been furnished by one of the largest manufacturers in New England.

Mr. J. B. Sargent, of New Haven, who has one of the most extensive hardware manufacturers in this country, is making a trip around the world for the purpose of studying the trade relations between the United States and other countries. Mr. Sargent is not only a practical businessman, but he is a thorough student of the great economic questions of the day, and frequently discusses them with an ability which our theoretical statesmen do not always display.

The object of his present journey is to endeavor to ascertain what is necessary to the extension of the foreign trade of the United States. Before he passed beyond the boundaries of his own country he reached some conclusions as to the wisdom and justice of the great commercial experiment which we are trying at home. Writing from Yokohama, Japan, to a friend in New Haven, he said:

"The truth is that the chief difference in the treatment of negroes in the two sections is due to their relative numbers. Not only makes any place against the presence of an occasional black, but half the people in a northern state were black, there would be a strong demand for separate coaches for the two races—as is the rule in some southern states. In the same way, nobody enters any complaint against the few negroes to be encountered at Coney Island, but when the representatives of the race become as numerous and obtrusive as at Asbury park, white people—good Methodists, too—object to it, just as white people in Georgia would do under similar circumstances. So, too, in the matter of negro suffrage. It is easy enough for a republican editor in Massachusetts or Iowa to say that the blacks in South Carolina ought not to be allowed to vote, but when they are admitted to the franchise for some years of such rascality would absolutely have to be suppressed."

He is one northern editor who undoubtedly understands the situation and appreciates it. Our own opinion is that if all the conditions were reversed—that is to say, if the negroes in the south would be transferred to the north, the manifestations of the prejudice that exists there would be on a much larger scale and far more violent than they have ever been at the south.

Sensible negroes at the north, as well as

at the south, understand this perfectly well. They understand, moreover, that the prejudices which exist against their race in both sections are not only natural, but inevitable. As a race, the negroes have prejudices against the whites. The great problem is, how are these prejudices to be composed or modified; and it is a problem solely because the republican politicians have been trying for twenty years to make political capital out of the race issue. The solution of it cannot be forced. The prejudices that exist can be removed by time alone. If the master is left to time there is no problem about it.

EDITOR WATTERSON, who has gone to New York to escape the southern "Money Devil," remarked the other day to a reporter that Mr. Cleveland would be renominated by acclamation, and re-elected. This shows that Editor Watterson has been reading THE CONSTITUTION.

Where It Is Hot.

It is never hot in this favored Piedmont region.

Sometimes we have the merest touch of warm weather, and the grumbler complain, but there is nothing really worth talking about.

But New York has reason to complain. During the summer the great city is as hot as a baker's oven. There is no escape from the pitiless heat. It strike people down in their places of business and in their homes. The sultry nights bring no rest, and even those who sleep on the house tops fail to get a breath of fresh air.

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BEWARE HOW YOU interrupt the busy little bee as he improves each shining hour. Two persons have recently died from the effects of such rashness.

THAT GOOD OLD democratic paper, THE DAILY FREE PRESS, must smile to see itself quoted in the New Orleans TIMES-DEMOCRAT as a republican organ.

DETROIT HAS THE best baseball club in the country, but no longer holds Jones, of Florida.

He goes to Europe to visit the grave of Romeo and Juliet.

MASSACHUSETTS HAS FOLLOWED the lead of New York in legislating against the can stove. The Connecticut legislature has also taken hold of this important subject.

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THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN remarks that while preachers sometimes take vacations the devils work all the year round. Our critical contemporary should remember that he can stand weather better than the average punishment.

MR. BLAINE FORGOT his ticket to the Carnegie reception in Edinburgh. Mr. Blaine is always forgetting something. He forgot that he wrote the Mulligan letters and that he railroaded the Little Rock job through the house of the prisoner, but after considering the case he refused to interfere, although admitting there are circumstances which cast doubt on the justice of the punishment.

THE HERALD ON THE SOUTH.

From the Omaha Republic.

ANAMOZA, Ia., has a case of twice that is exciting a good deal of interest. A man is confined in the penitentiary there for the crime of bigamy, who claims that he is the victim of circumstances.

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THE HERALD ON THE SOUTH.

From the Omaha Republic.

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DETROIT HAS THE best baseball club in the country, but no longer holds Jones, of Florida.

He goes to Europe to visit the grave of Romeo and Juliet.

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at the south, understand this perfectly well. They understand, moreover, that the prejudices which exist against their race in both sections are not only natural, but inevitable. As a race, the negroes have prejudices against the whites. The great problem is, how are these prejudices to be composed or modified; and it is a problem solely because the republican politicians have been trying for twenty years to make political capital out of the race issue. The solution of it cannot be forced. The prejudices that exist can be removed by time alone. If the master is left to time there is no problem about it.

In this brief statement Mr. Sargent confesses a strong argument. He puts his points well, and the statesmen who know all about what the people want and what is best for the country may be profited by studying this plain, practical statement.

IN SOME OF THE NEW ENGLAND CITIES COACHES are required to sign an affidavit to the effect that they will not run off with their employers' daughters. This is genuine reform.

Editor WATTERSON, who has gone to New York to escape the southern "Money Devil," remarked the other day to a reporter that Mr. Cleveland would be renominated by acclamation, and re-elected. This shows that Editor Watterson has been reading THE CONSTITUTION.

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EDITOR WATTER

NO MIXING OF RACES.

important Bill Now Before the Legislature Making

THE CO-EDUCATION OF THE RACES A

Indemnity—The Punishment Provided—Talks with Colonel Glenn and Colonel Harrison—Favorable Comment.

Mr. Glenn, of Whitfield, introduced in the house yesterday, a bill which is sure to create sensation.

The bill relates to the co-education of the races, and is, doubtless, the result of the recent report of the board of visitors to Atlanta University. It will be remembered that in that report the board called attention to the fact that there are in attendance upon the Atlanta University, a number of white students, of various ages and both sexes.

The members of the faculty, in conversation with the members of the committee of the board which made the visit, declared it their intention to receive all white children who apply for admission, and this board interprets as a desire to "break down existing barriers against the co-education of the races."

This is pointed out as an improper use of money appropriated by the state to the institution, the \$5,000 which is annually given to the university being intended solely for the colored people.

MR. GLENN'S BILL.

intended to put a stop to this and all other forms of co-education of the races. It is intended "to regulate the manner of conducting educational institutions in this state to protect the rights of colored and white people, and provide penalties for the infraction of this act." It provides that from and after the passage of this act no school, college or other educational institution shall discriminate in the education and training of colored people shall discriminate or give as a pupil any white person, nor shall a school, college or other educational institution conduct for the education of white persons receive or matriculate any colored person as a pupil under such circumstances.

Any member of said institutions violating this shall, upon conviction, be punished under section 430 of the code. If the institution has a charter, the teachers but the president, members of the board of trustees, or officers of the corporation filling the corresponding places, who shall knowingly practice this act, shall be subject to indictment and punishment.

COLONEL GLEN'S VIEWS.

It has always been the settled policy of the state, said Colonel Glenn, to "CONSTITUTION ACCORDING TO THE TWO RACES AND ANY more to the contrary is repugnant to our principles. Both races stand on equal footing before the law, and are so treated in my bill. Classification is discrimination, but it makes no discrimination for who is discriminated against; if one hand it might be claimed that the children are discriminated against in being allowed to attend Atlanta University or some other colored school—on the other, negro children are discriminated against in being permitted to become students at colored schools. The fact is, there is no discrimination. The title of the act, sets forth its aim—to protect the rights of colored and white people—and that is just what it will do if it becomes a law, as I have said in my speech."

IT WAS RECEIVED.

Mr. Glenn's bill gave rise to very general discussion yesterday, and the sentiment in it was almost unanimous.

W. W. Harrison, of Quinton county, suggested, said, yesterday, that a few days ago, he introduced a resolution referring to the committee on education that part of the governor's message relating to this question as set forth in the report of the board of visitors.

I think," said Colonel Harrison, speaking this matter of co-education of the races, "the question is one which should be seriously considered by us. In making appropriations to the university, and also to the Atlanta university, the state shows its willingness to help each as far as the white people go. In case of a tie, it would be natural for the trustees to nominate a successor, but the appointment must come from the 'senatus,' which body has power to remove for cause. The same method is pursued with regard to vacancies in the faculty between the sessions of the 'senatus' the trustees."

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THE OLD UNIVERSITY.

Radical Changes in the Management Proposed.

ELECTION OF CHIEF JUSTICE BLECKLEY.

Ex-Governor Smith Made Circuit Judge—Fulton County Legislation—Yesterday in the Georgia Legislature.

Mr. Wilkes, J. J. Bull and J. W. Hall of Talbot county.

Mr. Jackson introduced a joint resolution providing for a committee of two from the senate and three from the house to consider the propriety of selling the old penitentiary lot and two other lots in Milledgeville, the proceeds to be applied towards repairing the buildings of that Milledgeville Agricultural college, said committee to report to bill. This was referred to educational committee.

The following matters from the house was read and referred:

Joint resolution to relieve Continental Insurance Company of its liability to pay from the payment of its fine for delay in paying taxes, was referred to finance committee.

Bill to examine the manumis of C. E. Sutton, examine the "Georgia laws" relative to the inquest in justice courts, the committee to consist of three from senate and five from house, was referred to judiciary.

A bill to amend section of the superior court to procure and keep a duplex index book of written instruments on record in office was referred to judicial committee.

President Davidson announced Messrs. Tucker and Williams as the committee on the part of the senate to consider the proposed exercises of the University of Georgia.

One of the most important bills before the legislature is that of Dr. Felton relative to the management of the University.

No institution in Georgia is nearer the heart of the people than the State University, and the greatest interest is manifested in everything pertaining to the grand old university and its management.

"Mr. Felton's bill," which was outlined in a recent Constitution, was introduced yesterday, and provides for a return to the old system of management in vogue from 1804 to 1858. Under the laws then in existence, the management of the institution was in the hands of the "Senatus Academicus," a body composed principally of the members of the state senate. Dr. Felton's bill provides for a "Senatus Academicus," to consist of the trustees of the university and the senate of Georgia, together with the governor of the state and the chancellor of the university, who are ex-officio members. This body shall meet in Atlanta biennially on the third Wednesday after the regular meeting of the general assembly and while the legislature is in session, and at the same hour and place on the third Wednesday after the meeting of the adjourned session of the legislature.

The House Routine.

The time of the house was taken up yesterday in the election of judicial officers and the introduction of bills. Two resolutions were introduced, both in reference to the State road lease.

The governor is ex-officio president of the "Senatus Academicus" and in his absence the president of the senate takes his place. The governor has no vote, except in case of a tie.

The committee on corporations reported in favor of the passage of the bill chartering the Atlanta Medical College.

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BANK STATEMENT.
SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

NEAL LOAN AND BANKING
COMPANY,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, at close of business, June 30th, 1887.

RESOURCES.

Debt due within the State.....	\$ 388,877 58
Debt due outside the State.....	1,870 00
Bonds and Stocks.....	16,036 00
Furniture and Fixtures.....	2,000 00
Postage and Stationery.....	1,028 00
Expenses, Taxes and Salaries.....	5,393 51
Bills in Vault.....	37,327 00
Silver in Vault.....	366 00
Total.....	\$ 475,029 08

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock.....	\$ 100,000 00
Surplus and Undivided Profits.....	45,012 00
Due Depositors.....	333,086 21
Highest Amount Due,.....	\$ 475,029 08
Total.....	\$ 475,029 08

Debts in Suit..... \$ 9,500 00
Debtors in Suit..... 387,000 00
Debtors doubtful..... None
Debts bad..... None
Debtors good..... 397,047 61
Debtors doubtful..... None

President—Thomas B. Neal. Directors—T. B. Neal, John Keady, E. H. Thornton.

Stockholders—No. Shares Amt. Paid

Estate of John Neal..... 400 \$ 16,000

Mrs. M. A. Murrell..... 400 16,000

T. B. Neal..... 400 16,000

Mrs. J. N. Pittman..... 400 16,000

Mrs. Mary Thornton..... 400 16,000

Mrs. Ella Keely..... 60 2,000

John Keely..... 60 2,000

E. H. Thornton..... 50 2,000

\$150,000 of above deposits due in 5 years, without interest.

\$120,000 due in one to four years.

STATE OF GEORGIA, Fulton County. The subscriber personally appeared before me, W. C. Colquitt, Notary Public, and did depose and say, that the foregoing is a just and true statement of the condition of the Neale Loan and Banking Company at Atlanta, Georgia, as of the time of business, June 30th, 1887; further, that since the last return of this bank, the best of affairs knowledge and belief, it has not violated or erred in any obligation imposed by law, and is in full compliance with all agents, except that more than the legal rate of interest may have been accepted.

N. L. President.

E. H. Thornton, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of July, 1887. W. F. MAURY,
Notary Public, Fulton County, Ga.

BROKERS AND BANKERS.

THE TOLLESON COMMISSION COMPANY

BROKERS IN STOCKS AND BONDS, MONEY AND SECURITIES

28 SOUTH PRYOR STREET.

WANTED—James Bank Block Stock, Westview Cemetery, Metropolitan Steel Railroad Stock, Capital City City Bonds, Capital City Land and Improvement Co. Stock.

DARWIN G. JONES. EDWARD S. PRATT.

JONES & PRATT,

Bankers, & Brokers

In all classes securities. No. 3 E. Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.

BONDS.

WE WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS FOR THREE days for the purchase of Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth of bonds of the town of McDonough, Ga. The bonds are sum of Five Thousand Dollars, with coupons bearing five per cent interest, payable January and July. Have thirty years to run. They are the only bonds issued by the town, and they offer a rare opportunity for investors.

A. P. WRIGHT,
Chairman Finance Committee.

THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK

Of Atlanta, Ga.

UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.—

Capital and Surplus \$300,000.

Issues Certificates of Deposit Payable on Demand with Interest.

Three per cent per annum if left four months.

Four per cent per annum if left six months, 4½ per cent per annum if left twelve months.

GLENNY & VIOLETT,

BROKERS.

Members of New Orleans Cotton and Stock Exchange.

No. 197 GRAVIER ST., NEW ORLEANS.

COTTON, GRAIN,

PROVISIONS, COFFEE,

STOCKS, BONDS,

Cotton Oil Trust Certificates.

Orders solicited to be executed in any of the following markets:

NEW ORLEANS, NEW YORK,

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, LIVERPOOL,

Quick transmission of telegrams by private wire in our own office.

HUMPHREY CASTLEMAN

Broker and Dealer in

BONDS AND STOCKS

Will collect dividends and interest free of any charge for personal services.

W. H. PATTERSON,

Bond and Stock Broker,

21 SOUTH PRYOR STREET.

FOR SALE.

Capital City Land and Improvement Stock.

Georgia Midland and Gulf Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.

American, Preston and Lumpkin railroad 1st mortgage Bonds.

State Georgia Bonds.

City of Atlanta Bonds.

Central Railroad Debentures.

Other securities bought and sold.

Pay Your License Tax!

THE BOOKS FOR LICENSE TAX WILL CLOSE ON the 20th instant. Pay in time and save costs.

J. H. GOLDSMITH,
City Clerk.OPIUM HABIT CURED
IN FIFTEEN DAYS.

NO CURE.

All I ask is a trial, and a PERMANENT CURE IS GUARANTEED. Address J. A. NEELS, M. D., Smyrna, Cobb County, Ga.

A RARE CHANCE

THE HEALTH OF THE SUBSCRIBER BEING

such that he wishes to give up business, offers the stock, tools and good will of his

Book Bindery For Sale.

Would sell at a bargain for cash. He has the best selected stock of tools in the south—everything is needed, nothing superfluous—with an assortment of material for every description of work.

R. J. MAYNARD,
Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Finance and Commerce.

Bonds, stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,

ATLANTA, July 11, 1887.

New York exchange buying at par and selling at 1½ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS..... B. E. BROWN, Jr. Asked

NOTES..... Asked 10½% for 1887-1888.

Ga. Co. 1888-1889..... 100 C. & A. Ist. 10½%

Ga. Co. 1889-1890..... 100 C. & A. Ist. 10½%

S. C. Brown..... 104 A. & Ist. 10½%

W. of A. Ist. 10½%

105 A. & Ist. 10½%

113 A. & Ist. 10½%

117 A. & Ist. 10½%

120 A. & Ist. 10½%

125 A. & Ist. 10½%

130 A. & Ist. 10½%

135 A. & Ist. 10½%

140 A. & Ist. 10½%

145 A. & Ist. 10½%

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370 A. & Ist. 10½%

375 A. & Ist. 10½%

380 A. & Ist. 10½%

385 A. & Ist. 10½%

390 A. & Ist. 10½%

395 A. & Ist. 10½%

400 A. & Ist. 10½%

405 A. & Ist. 10½%

410 A. & Ist. 10½%

415 A. & Ist. 10½%

420 A. & Ist. 10½%

425 A. & Ist.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.
ROBERT HARRISON JAMES H. GILBERT
HARIBSON & GILBERT,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
One City Bank Building, Rooms 84 and 85. Tel.
phone 230.
Commissioner for New York and Notary Public.

JOHN M. SLATON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
July 12 by 20½ Peachtree Street.

LEWIS W. THOMAS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office over Atlanta National Bank, No. 1½ East
Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga. Refers to Atlanta Na.
tional Bank.

E. C. JOHNSON J. H. JOHNSON
JOHNSON & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
(N. J. Hammond's Old Office)
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The following schedule in effect July 10, 1887.

SOUTHBOUND.

No. 59 Daily No. 52 Daily No. 54 Daily

Leave Atlanta... 1:20 p. m. 10:00 p. m. 6:45 a. m.

Arrive Newbern... 2:47 p. m. 12:05 a. m. 7:45 a. m.

Leave Newbern... 3:45 p. m. 1:45 a. m. 8:42 a. m.

Arrive Atlanta... 4:25 p. m. 2:42 a. m. 9:05 a. m.

Leave Atlanta... 5:10 p. m. 3:45 a. m. 9:45 a. m.

Arrive Columbus... 6:20 p. m. 10:50 a. m. 10:50 a. m.

Leave Columbus... 7:15 p. m. 7:05 a. m. 11:50 a. m.

Arrive Macon... 8:15 p. m. 8:00 a. m. 12:45 p. m.

Leave Macon... 2:15 p. m. 1:45 a. m. 4:45 p. m.

Arrive Atlanta... 7:20 p. m. 7:20 p. m. 9:45 a. m.

Leave Atlanta... 9:40 p. m. 9:20 a. m.

Arrive Selma, Vicksburg and Shreveport... 10:45 p. m.

& C. Route.

Arrive Atlanta... 11:50 p. m. 11:50 a. m. 12:45 p. m.

Leave Atlanta... 6:45 a. m. 7:45 a. m. 8:45 a. m.

Arrive Montgomery... 7:45 a. m. 8:45 a. m. 9:45 a. m.

Leave Montgomery... 8:45 a. m. 9:45 a. m. 10:45 a. m.

Arrive Newbern... 9:45 a. m. 10:45 a. m. 11:45 a. m.

Leave Newbern... 10:45 a. m. 11:45 a. m. 12:45 p. m.

Arrive Atlanta... 11:45 a. m. 12:45 p. m. 1:45 p. m.

Leave Atlanta... 1:45 p. m. 2:45 p. m. 3:45 p. m.

Arrive Columbus... 2:45 p. m. 3:45 p. m. 4:45 p. m.

Leave Columbus... 3:45 p. m. Q. & R. road.

LAGRANGE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Atlanta... Arrive 9:45 a. m.

Arrive Lagrange... Leave 6:15 a. m.

NORTHBOUND.

No. 59 Daily No. 52 Daily No. 54 Daily

Leave Atlanta... 8:50 p. m. 8:05 p. m. 8:45 p. m.

Arrive Mobile... 1:30 a. m. 1:30 a. m. 1:30 a. m.

Leave Mobile... 2:45 a. m. 2:45 a. m. 2:45 a. m.

Arrive Pensacola... 3:45 a. m. 3:45 a. m. 3:45 a. m.

Leave Pensacola... 4:45 a. m. 4:45 a. m. 4:45 a. m.

Arrive Selma... 5:45 a. m. 5:45 a. m. 5:45 a. m.

Leave Selma... 6:45 a. m. 6:45 a. m. 6:45 a. m.

Arrive Atlanta... 7:45 a. m. 7:45 a. m. 7:45 a. m.

Leave Atlanta... 8:45 a. m. 8:45 a. m. 8:45 a. m.

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